WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1899.

ALGER BOAKD REJECTS EAGAN'S TESTIMONY

Attack on General Miles Sent Back to Its Author.

REFUSED ADMISSION TO OFFICIAL RECORDS

Returned to the Commissary General for Revision.

EMPHATIC LETTER TO THE OFFENDING WITNESS

Officials and Public Alike Shocked by the Indecency and Grossness of the Statments Made.

The Alger Relief Commission has declined to accept the "statement" submitted to it by Brig. Gen. Eagan, Commissa-

ry General, at its session yesterday. The Commission has advised Gen. Eagan that upon eliminating absusive persomalities, he may may re-submit his paper for the consideration of the Commis-

This is interpreted as a severe rebuke to the offending efficer. It is without precedent in the records of the Commission. The decision of the Commission was commonicated in a letter signed by Charles Denty, vice resident. It was received by Gen. Eagan at about it o'clock, and he liztely, with the aid of two officers. began the revision of the objectionable statement. It is likely that he will pre-

officials Stricken Durah. The Miles-Bagan sepadal has professed a profound sensation at the War Depart-It is difficult to describe its offect on the high officers there. The shock was to severe that the authorities are "Stunned" is not too strong a word. A subordinate officers declared in ce that the blow had put Secretary Algor into a trance. "Nobody in the army has recovered consciousness yet. The unforescen, unparalleled attack on the ranking general of the army has stracken

The Secretary of War said this afterpoon: "I have nothing to say," The Commanding General of the army

eald: "I have nothing to say," The Adjutant General of the army said: "I have nothing to may."

The Commissary General said: "I have nothing to say."

unything to say except in muffled tones. Nearly everybody seemed to consider it casions. too grave a question to be dis used except in suppressed voices with bosom friends locked in private offices. If Cervera instead of Schley had been

energed at Santiago or if Shofter had yielded his sword to Toral, the effect on the War Department might have been about as that produced by Escan's raw, ruthless and prefune abuse of the head army. The department scenes cloomy and dismal. There is an atmosphere of uncertainty and doubt. Peop's publicly made an atrocious assault on the phere of uncertainty and doubt. People to not know what will happen next. Near-ly everybody is afraid to express an opinion being about the affair. They do not ten openity about the affair they affair the the affair. They do not want to be counted as allies either of the sary General.

This condition is due to two reasons. First, it is felt that Gen. Miles is arrayed against the Administration, and that the Administration, being against him, he will in some way be deposed. The second reason why officers are still about the affair is that they know that Gen. Eagan has committed a gross violation of the articles of war, and which, if his superiors shall think proper, or even convenient, would

Bitter Feelings Aroused.

The tension between the Miles and the anti-Miles factions in the department is intense, and it is felt that the Eagan I tident will cause these hating and contending factions to clinch and measure strength. No one can absolutely foretell which of these elements will win, but everybody expects that the successful faction will wage a pittless war of persecution on

Thus, if the impending conflict b twee; Gen. Miles and Secretary Alger is prec'pitated by the Eagan affair there will be an cruption in the American army. When the smoke of the fray shall have Cerred. away, many officers now holding high commissions will be laid low. The average officer dreads this conflict, and that is one reason why he stands appalled at the act of Gen. Eagan.

Secretary Alger's Responsibility. There is another theory in connection with this matter. It is that the Secretary

of War is in a greater or less degree re sponsible for the attack on Gen. Miles. It is not thought that Secretary Alger had personal knowledge of the contents of the paper which Gen. Eagan presented, but it is intimated that he knew that Gen. Eagan would make a caustic reply to Gen. Miles charges in the matter of embalmed beef. Gen. Eagan's acting upon the sanction of the Secretary of War, simply turned his passion loose and went far beyond the bounds of prudence, so far, that it would be manifestly injudicious for the Secretary of War to directly indorse his conduct.

It is clear to some officers at the department that the Secretary of War is not amazingly offended at the "statement," alse Gen. Eagan would have been placed under arrest.

court-martial may be ordered, but this is not certain. In the event that the Alger Relief Commission shall finally find that the commissary, medical and quartermaster's department of the army did their full duty-and the Commission will find this way-it is said by the friends of Eagan that Gen. Miles, instead of Gen Ezgan, may be court-martialed.

DISCUSSED BY THE CABINET.

Miles-Engan Seandal the Principal Topic at Today's Session. At the Cabinet meeting to lay the action of Gen. Esgan furnished the principal topic of discussion. The matter was talked over only in an informal manner and

to action was decided upon. The disposition of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except Congression of the case will be left | 10. All trains except | 10. All trains | 10. All

entirely with the President and the Sec-

It is regarded by all of the President's advisers, however, a most disgraceful affair, and something which cannot be permitted to be passed unnoticed.

The different members of the Cabinet would make no statement regarding Gen. Eagan's conduct.

EAGAN SOLELY RESPONSIBLE. Significance of the Alger Relief Commission's Action.

The significance of the return of Gen. Eagan's statement and the positive letter of the Commissioners was discussed at the War Department this afternoon. is a repudiation of the witness by the Board. Had the statement been accepted by the Beard and allowed to go on record a part of the evidence in connection with the beef investigation, it would have been incumbent upon the Board to protect its witness, in case he was called be-

fore a court-martial. Facts, offered as testimony and accepted as such, after the witness had been sent for and placed under oath, would not, it is thought, be considered ground for a court-martial.

In refusing to accept the vicuperative and personal part of the statement, however, the Board makes Gen. Eagan solely responsible for his utterance and in the event of a court-martial, which is considcred probable, he will have to answer for them without being able to claim that they were given as testimony, under oath.

The fact that the Board would take members of the Commission for a mowas laid on the table. At no time was it allowed to form a part of the record.

EAGAN'S MILITARY CRIME. Article of War Previding Punish-

ment for His Offense. Gen. Eugan's personal vituperation of the commanding general of the army, irrespective of the merits of the "embalmed beef" scandal, is looked upon by the ca-

disrespect of regulations, which must not authority. be permitted to go topunished. The military code under which Gen-Eagan's offense is punishable contains the

is convicted of conduct unbecoming an ef-

"Anticle of war. No. 25: No officer or is said it is said it said it is said it.

Any officer who so offends shall be put of the Secretary of War.

To Be Assigned to Service in the Any officer who so offends shall be put

adispensable to discipline; respect to enothing to say."

Very Lew persons in the department had perform with not the confined to obedience but the rules governing property Gen. Eagan has brought down upon the army a dismything to say except in muffiel tones.

on duty, but will be extended on all occurrence from which it will never recover, un-

DISCREDIT TO THE ARMY. One Disnstrous Effect of the Miles-Engun Scandal.

It is said covertly at the War Department that one of the disastrous results of the Miles-Esgan scandal will be to bring discredit upon the American army, not only in the eyes of fersign peoples but in ty in the eyes of fersign peoples but in the estimation of our own citizens as well, that after Gen. Miles made his statement that after Gen. Miles made his statement that after Gen. The special of the tend strongly to impair the prestige abroad of the American army, and will confirm European ideas of American discipline

Without reference to the merits of the beef question, the action of Gen. Eagan is condemned or deployed. It is held that his language was too gross, too low. too vulgar, too intemperate to have been used by a military officer of any rank.

WAR OFFICE CLERKS ASK FOR MORE PAY

SECRETARY ALGER FAVORS IT

Applies to Those Employed in the Surgeon General's and Quartermaster General's Departments.

Secretary Alger has transmitted to Congrees petitions from civilian employes in the offices of the Surgoon General and the Quartermaster General of the army, playing that they be granted compensation for the work performed by them in excess of the regular working hours during the

These petitions apply to only two of the bureaus, although the Secretary says the statements therein presented are applica-ble alike to other bureaus and offices of the Department.

Section 7 of the legislative, executive, section of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation and approved March 15, 1893, prescribes the hours of labor for clerks and other employes in the executive departments, and provides

The conditions created by the war with So se conditions created by the war with Spii ered it necessary that the clerks and othe loyes should work regardless of loans, in or to the performance of the imments amount of call work devolved upon the department, an especially they have worked by night as we by day, including Sundays and legal holishays a a spirit of cheerfulness they responded to a demand made upon them, and labored with stry and small sacrificing health, comfort an present controlled to the performance of daty.

I note these circumstances, it seems to be a measure of justice that these employes should be competrated for the Excessive and arthous services thus rendered, and I therefore carnestly recommend that justicion be made by Congress whereby they may receive just compensation for during the period from May

MEMORIAL BRIDGE BILL.

tion of Washingtonians. The House Committee on Commerce this

orning gave a brief hearing to a large delegation to urge action on the bill for the Grant Memorial Bridge across the Po-tomac. The sense of the committee is

Pension Bills Introduced. Representative Fitzgerald has introduced

a bill granting an unconditional pension of \$12 per month to all survivors of the army and navy of the Civil War who receive an honorable discharge from the service and have attained the age of sixty years. Representative Spight of Mississ introduced a bill increasing all Mexican war pensions from \$8 to \$12 per month.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return \$1.23 via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, 14 and 15, good to return until Monday,

ARMY SCANDAL AS VIEWED IN CONGRESS

Eagan's Conduct the One Topic of Conversation.

The President Must Act Promptly and With Vigor.

If the Commissary General's Move Was Made With Alger's Consent the Latter May Be Investigated.

The Miles-Engan embalmed beef controversy was naturally the chief, and, in fact, the one, topic of conversation at the Capitol today. Every one was discussing it. It is regarded by Senators and Representatives as the worst scandal that has occurred in war circles in the history of the country, with the possible exception of the Belknap scandal in 1876.

There seems to be little, if any, division of cpinion. It is not mistating the facts to say that more than 95 per cent of the entire membership of the Senate and House take the side of Gen. Miles. The question of gentlemanly conduct is the paramount Issue.

It is argued that while Gen, Eagan makes ich action was indicated last night. The statements saying that Gen. Miles should viciousness of the attack stanned the not be received in the presence of gentlemen, the man who makes the statement ment, but after it was over the et tement has descended so low in the scale as to use lauguage which no man making the least pretense to possess gentlemanly qualities would think of making, and after having made them, he must forfelt all claims to being a gentleman.

Few, if any, have even a kind word for Gen, Eagan. That he must be court-marchiled is the opinion of nearly all. In the opinion of many, it means a more complete reorganization of the army, and may have much effect on the army reorganization bill now pending—at least to give the Commanding General an enlargement of authority. tire army as a military crime, an act of sensifialous insubordination and a defaut

As one member of the House said, that If Gen. Eagan was to be regarded as even a fair representative of the army that or-ganization had become a disgrace to the country. It is also the opinion that Sec-"Article of war, No. 61: Any officer who retary Alger had previous knowledge of s convicted of conduct unbecoming an ef-cer and a goath-man shall be dismissed full consent and approval of the Secretary

There seems to be almost a pannimous Conduct becoming an officer is defined the President must act and act promptly in paragraph 1 of the regulations, as follows: "Courtesy among military men is the president account a court-martial of Gen. man. That in so greenly violating all ess rigorous action is taken at once to rid he organization of the offending member. In view of the fact that there may be a Courressional investigation of the marter, members of Congress are inclined to ob-ject to being quoted in any statements

opportunity of knowing about the particular ment to which Gen.

Mr. Evans of Kentucky said: "I have no besitation in saying that I have never heard of so shameful an incident in all m life. It is the most outrageous attack ever made on an officer of our army. Nothing can excuse such statements, made officially before an investigating committee against a brother officer. I know nothing of the merits of the controversy. Affairs of the merits of the controversy. Affairs have passed the stage when this should be considered. Eagan should be court mar-tialed instantly and dismissed in disgrace from the army. His conduct is outrageous and has disgraced us in the eyes of the

think it very unusual and shameful that any officer should use such language to his senior for any cause, and Gen. Ea should unquestionably be disciplined his remarks. They bring represch on

he entire service." Mr. Mann of Illinois, said: "Gen. Eagan's remarks went far beyond ordin ne matter what the provocation Lentz of Ohio said: "A flash

lightning sometimes reveals things that eminot ordinarily be seen. If we cen have a little more thunder and lightning the public will find that Gen. Miles is the real military patriot here in Washington and will not have much interest in saving other officers from humiliation, nor execute who is exposed if they can find cut who is responsible for the unnecessary disease and death that have humi inted the American army and disgraced the American people at a time when nothing but honor could cover them."

SUPREME COURT BUILDING Delegation Before the House_Com

mittee on Public Grounds. A large delegation appeared before th

House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds today in reference to the selection of a site for the proposed Supreme Court building. The committee, however, was occupied all the morning with an Atlanta, Ga., matter, and was forced to postpone the hearing on the Supreme Court building until Wednesday next.

Among those who appeared were Dr. W

A. Croffut, representing owners of land near the Library; J. W. Babson, W. C. Dodge, former Governor of Dakoin Ord-way, M. Weller, F. G. Dieudonne, E. M., Willis, J. M. Oyster, Dr. Newman, G. E. Dunn, T. W. Smith and W. M. Williams,

Peace Trenty to Be Printed. The Senate today authorized the printing of 20,000 copies of the Peace Treaty, to-gether with the President's message and accompanying papers.

Colonel Sexton's Condition.

er-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the Alger Reitel Commis-is reported as much improved today, and hopes to be able to resume his duties in a

General Stanton Improving. The condition of Brig. Gen. T. H. Stanton mproved today. It is now thought that all dan-per of pneumonia has passed, and that the patient will soon recover.

New York, Jan. 13.—The hospital ship Relief arrived here this morning from Newport News, where she landed 125 contalescent soldiers from Santiago, Pence and Mayaguez.

DRAFT OF A BILL FOR

A PUBLIC LIBRARY SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS

Action of the District Commissioners Relative to the Donation of Andrew Carnegie.

The Commissioners today submitted to Congress the draft of a bill which provides for the erection of a public library with the funds donated by Andrew Carnegie. The bill provides that the building in question shall be erected on the plot of ground between Seventh and Ninth Streets on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue. The work to commence in two months after the passage of the bill and to be concluded in two years. It further provides that no liability for the construc-tion of the building shall be incurred by the United States or the District Govern-

In their letter to Congress recommending the bill the Commissioners stated that the site was selected on account of its accessibility, it being reached by almost every street car line in the District and will therefore, be convenient to the greatest number of persons. It is also believed that the space is about the right size for such a structure. The reservation was originally a gift to the United States Govrument, and Louistana Avenue was cut through it as a matter of convenience. The report states that the statue of Gen. Rawlins, which is located in the northwest corner of the park, need not be disturbed as the proposed building will not be withing 100 feet of it.

Commissioner Wight appeared before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia this morning and urged favorable action on the bill.

After the committee had considered the matter in a cursory way for a short time, Senator McMillen announced that he did not approve of the site, thinking the library ought to be north of the Avenue.

Senator Corman remarked that he thought the matter of using that site for a public building had been disposed of two years ago when it was proposed to use it for a municipal building. He also suggested that the site was one of the best places for viewing inaugural parades. No definite action was taken and the matter will receive further attention at the hands

TO ORGANIZE A NAVY CLERICAL CORPS

Various Buceaus When Necessity Requires. Representative Davenport of Pennsylvaa has introduced a bill providing for the organization of a cierleal corps of United State Navy consisting of chief clerks, chief yeomen, yeomen, first class, yeomen, second class, and yeomen, third class; and for this purpose the Secretary of the Navy is empowered to appoint one hundred chief of the service may require; with the rank pay and privileges of warrant officers, and to chilst, or cause to be cristed, as many dief veomen yeomen, first class, veomen second class, and yeomen, third class, as in

his judgment may be necessary, and to limit or fix the number, and to make such regulation as may be required for their en-All necessary elevical service at naval stations, navy yards, navy hospitals, and marine barracks, and on vessels of the Navy, Coust Survey, and Fish Commission is to be performed by the members of said corps, and the corps is to be a permanent ent of the navy, but is not to be listed force provided by law.

THE VEST RESOLUTION. Mr. Melaurin Delivers a Set Speech

Agniust Colenies. At 12:45 the resolution of Mr. Vest declaring against colonies was laid before the Senate and Senator McLaurin took the floor for a set speech in favor of it,

There was at this time in the Senate and in the nation at large two distinct and opposing views on the question of a colonial system, said Senator McLaurin. As a Senator representing a part of the State of South Carolina he deemed it his duty to express his views in no uncertain terms. He thought that as a representahis State contained a vast number of people of an inferior race. For this reason he could not consistently, and he might say, constitutionally, advocate the taking in of a great outlying territory whose citizens were inferior to the white rac-Universal suffrage in our own land, said, had proved a signal failure.

Universal suffrage in the South long ago degenerated into a question of race. its people had patiently appealed to the nation for relief. The people of the South, he declared, thanked the Senator from Connecticut (Platt) when he declared that there was no doubt of the right of the 'aucasian to rule.

Very few Senators honored Mr. McLauren He reiterated the previous arguments on his side of the question about constituionality and sovereignty, but brought out

enator McLaurin finished speaking at 1:45, and Senator Sullivan made his first speech in the Senate. He spoke in favor of the Nicaragua Caral bill.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING. Mr. Osborne's Bill Providing for the

Establishment of a New Bureau. Representative Osborne of Wyoming has introduced a bill for outablishing an exec

utive department of mineralogy and min ing. The bill provides that the objects of the department shall be to gather and diffuse among the people of the United States practical and useful information pertaining to mining in all its branches neluding not only the mining of gold, sil ver and other precious metals, but also the mining and production of lead, copper iron and all products of commercial value uch as coal, asbestos, soda, oil and other substances pertaining to and connected with the mining industry. The department is to be under the su-pervision and control of an executive offi-

er to be known as the secretary of mineralogy and mining, who is to have thorough practical knowledge of the sub-ject-matter of his department. The Geo logical Survey is to be transferred to the new department.

Assignment of a Clothing Firm Evansville, Ind., Jan. 13.-The firm of Lowe its liabilities. The assets are placed at \$100.00.
A firm by the same name failed in New York several days ago, and creditors of the local firm thought there was some connection between the two, and however. ught there was some connection bet two, and began to force the Evansville

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EAGAN.

The Alger Relief Commission In Its Usual Kindly Role.

Immediately upon assembling this morning the Alger Relief Commission decided to return to Commissary General Eagan the official copy of the teatimony delivered by him before the Commission yesterday.

The following letter of transmittal explains the action of the Commis-"Office of the Commission Appointed by the President to Investigate the

Conduct of the War Department in the War with Spain. "Washington, Jan. 13, 1869.

'To Brigadier General C. P. Eagan, Commissary General, War Department: "Sir-We respectfully inform you that after your testimony was read yes-

terday the following resolution was unanimously passed: "'Moved. That the Commission receive General Eagan's testimony without comment; that it be not printed at once, but held for the consideration of the whole Commission. Carried.'

"Having now considered the question involved, we have determined that in many instances the vituperative language used by you was not such as ought to have been addressed as a witness to this board. We think that the personal attacks and irrelevant statements contained in the paper submitted should be eliminated, and before receiving it as testimony we request that you will revise its language, and, f you choose, resubmit it for our consideration. We herewith return your papers. Very respectfully,

"CHARLES DENBY, Vice President."

GENERAL WOOD BEFORE THE ALGER COMMISSION

NO COMPLAINTS ABOUT BEEF A

All That Came Under His Observation Was in Good Condition-Volunteers Mainly Dissatisfied.

Gen. Leonard Wood, governor of Santlago province, was the first witness to

It was II o'clock when Gen. Wood was army admitted to the Commission's presence. He said he served in the late war in and about Santlago. He was consident that every man in his regiment would if calf-ed upon by their country, heartily go through with again every hardship they encountered in the Cuban campaign. He and many of his men had seen harder times as to food and everything else in idental to army life, in Indian campaigns in the West. As to food, it was always ample and answered for the time. There were complaints about it, but they were were complaints about it, but they were few and nearly all come from volunteers. No complaints were made by the regulars. They had seen worse days right here at

There was no fromble-absolutely none with regard to refrigerated beef where it was handled and eaten under conditions for which it was intended. Supersittion and ignorance created prejudice against it As for its fitness for food, he used it is

his mess and in his family and considered it good enough for anybody. Sometimes the meat would mold on the outer side. This was caused by the But when this was scraped off the meat was perfectly good and whole

There was a popular belief that there was a shortage of food at Santiago. As regards meat, this was true in a measure But when this was the case it was becausmtable troubles that came The Spaniards, when they yielded. endered more than 3,000 sacks of rice holding 240 pounds each of that cereal

and a vast amount of coffee. As to chemicals being used in the preparation of refrigerated beef for shipment, he never had the slightest suspicion of such a thing. He thought he would have detected the fact had chemicals been used As to canned beef, he knew nothing ab-it—had used little or none of it—and h no complaints made to him about it. With regard to the destruction of re frigerated beef, he knew of only one in frigerated beef, he knew of only one instance. This was when the refrigerating apparatus on the ship on which the meat was shipped had broken down. Some of this meat had been issued and reissued, and then rejected and destroyed.

As regarded the medical department at Santiago, there was no good reason, Gen. Wood said, for complaint. The campaign at Santiago was a dreadful one, and the doctors and nurses were greatly worked. Here and there soldiers might have been neglected. But it was because there was no help for it. It was a natural result of the hard conditions. Where complaints were made they were from volunteers. The old soldiers—the regu-lars—recognized these conditions and

made no ery about them. The transports that took the Santiago expedition abourd were absolutely clean and healthy. Those used in bringing troops back were in good condition n conclusion, Gen. Wood declared that had received the warmest support in his every effort during the war by his su perior officers, and he thought that, all things considered, the conduct of the war be entirely satisfactory to the American

Major Ruthers was the next wit esrefrigerated beef. He never heard of "embalmed beef" until he saw in the newsapers that there was such a thing in ex-

As to canned beef he had handled a vast quantity of it—something like 150,000 pounds. It was issued as emergency food. He had heard no serious complaints about

He did not think that refrigerated beef sed by the army was chemically treated. Roderick Scott, who represents the Cudahy Packing Company of Omaha, was the next witness. He defended both refrigerated and canned meats. pany supplied some meats to the Govern-ment during the war. They were ab o-lutely free from chemicals, and good. Major Arrowsmith, depot commissary

at Chickamauga, testified that he had never heard that the refriger, ted be f used by the army was cured with chemicals until the latter part of September. Then Major Maus had asked him whether he knew anything about chemica's bing used. He did not believe that chemica's were used. He had handled some cannot roast beef. He had no reason to think that chemicals were used in its prepara-

The refrigerated beef was the admiration of spicures in the army from the generals down to privates. Major A-rowsmith had eaten Government beef for wenty-seven years. He had never tasted its equal for excellence in his life.

Mark Twnin's Latest Joke.

London, Jan. 13.—Mark Twnin writes to London, Jan. 13.—Mark Twnin writes to William Stead here:

The Car favors peace and so do L. We will are no difficulty with the rest of Europe.

Representative Joy of Missouri has introduced a joint checking providing that Miss Annie E. Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Wheeler, shall be verted the thanks of Congress, and shall be presented the thanks of Congress and shall be presented the thanks of Villiam Stead here:

A MOVE TO PROBE THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR

RESOLUTION SUBMITTED

Senator Allen Proposes an Inquiry and Scuntor Hale Enters an Objection Thereto.

Senator Allen today offered a resolution in the Senate providing that a committee appear before the Alger Relief Commis-sor tolay. Gen. Wood was on hand a few min- political party, should be appointed to hear him. He stripped off his army over- powers, and shall examine into the in acoat, laid aside his cap and made hims: If | tion of camps, the character, quantity and

Senator Hole was on his fest b fore the He said he served in the late war in and reading of the resolution had been concluded and no seen as the clerk had finlished he made objection to present consideration, sail the resolution went over

HAS A SINKING SPELL.

Mr. Dingley Railles Under Trentment-Extremely Weakened. The condition of Representative Nelson

At 9:20 o'clock this morning he had an

President Wilson and Secretary

Dexter Make Denials. Cincinnati, Jan. 13 .- In reply to a mesage asking if he had accepted the Yaic presidency, President Wilson, of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va.,

"It is not true. I have neither accepted by his people as a martyr to their causing lean tendered the Yale measurement and of complicating things in that way. or been tendered the Yale presidency New Haven, Coun., Jan. 12.—Secretary Dexter, of the Yale corporation, today denied that ex-Congressman William L. Wil-son was to be Yale's next president. The corporation is so thoroughly at sea on the choosing President ecessor that one member said today that

To Play at the Columbia Theatre
During the Summer Season. Managers Luckett and Dwyer, of the Co-lumbia Theatre, have just completed ar-trangements whereby their cory little place of amusement will be occupied during the pring and summer by the Frawley Stock

This organization has been appearing for ver two years in the West, having been een over three hundred times in San Fransco, and has met with the greatest cess. Among its members are the heat people from many of the established New York organizations, while its repertoire consists of an unlimited number of "roy-

The booking has been greatly covered by many local managers and it was not until his afternoon that any decision was reached concerning the outcome of the offers

Mr. Frawley is a Washingtonian. FIGHT AGAINST UNIONISM.

British Employers Organize a Gigantle Combine. London, Jan. 13.-The English Railway Review is out with a description of a g gantic combine called the Employers' Parliamentary Council, the design of

which is to crush trade unionism.

to a declaration preserving the freedom of contract between the employers and employed and promising mutual support in the event of strikes. A fund of £25,000 has been contributed

Firms to the number of 281 have agreed

enduct the fight against unionism, augurs wide industrial disturbances during the coming year. TO INSPECT NAVAL PROPERTY.

Object of Assistant Secretary Allen's Visit to Havann. Assistant Secretary Allen Jeft Washington at 11:15 this morning for Havana, by way of Tampa and Key West.

The object of his visit is to inspect the naval property at Havana and determine what measures are necessary to put in proper sanitary condition. He is provided with the necessary authority and money from the emer-fund to purchase the steel floating

After completing the work at Havana, if his presence can be spared from Washington for a longer time, he will visit San Juan, Forto Rico. He expects to remain at Havana three

or four days, and in any event will return

dock at Havana and to make such other

expenditures as appear to be immediately

to Washington in two weeks.

AGUINALDO TO ASK FOR INTERVENTION

PRICE ONE CENT.

Belief Here That He Will Appeal to Germany.

Plans Have Long Been Known to the War Department.

First Overt Act on the Part of This Government Will Precipitate Trauble.

The first overt act or oppressive measre on the part of the American forces in the Philippines will result in an appeal from Aguinablo, to some foreign power, for intervention, as the Cubans appealed o the United States for some time prior o the war with Spain. That power will,

t is thought, be Germany. This determination of the insurgent This determination of the insurgent chieftain has long been known to the War Department officials here, and has been, in a great measure, responsible for the pacific attitude which this Government has all along maintained. The heps has been expressed that aguinaldo would see the futility of resistance and finally accede to American demands. His attitude, however, clearly indicates that there is nothing on which to bese such a nope, and it is believed that the Administration will be empelled to force measures in a short

The fact that Aguinaldo will make an ppeni to the power which has lent him noral support has leaked out through Agoneillo, the representative of the Philip mes here, whose conduct has made him the subject of official suspicion. The plans of the insurgent chieffain are to remain absolutely on the defensive.

As things are going now Aguinable is tartisfied. The so-called government of the Philippines is in existence and exercises its petry functions in the islands. The people of the islands believe that Aguinatio and his soldiers conquered Spain and achieved independence. They look upon sion today.

Gen. Wood was on hand a few minutes after 10 6 clock. He was to'd that
the Commission was not quite ready to
the Commission was not quite ready to
powers and shall examine into the log.

coat, faid aside his cap and made himself | flow of camps, the character, quantity and | In space of the fact that this sentiment quality of rations and into all things after the people of the Philippines is so feeting or benefing on the health of the strongly in his favor however, it is not thought that again allo would make such fidest of some outside support. That he has received assurances at such support when the proper time comes is regarded as certain, and his appeal will certainly stir up the two continents, if it does not

> are most serious, and whatever has been heard from Manila has been carefully alarming sinking spell, but relied after that a percent activement of the trochic is expected activement of the trochic is expected at any moment.
>
> At 2 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Dingley was reported as resting quietly, but in an extremely weakened condition.
>
> NOT INVITED TO YALF.
>
> President Wilson and Secretary

attempt a landing There is believed to be one way out of the difficulty and that is to pure Again-oldo and as many of his chi is as possible under arrest. To do thus, however, he must first be caught, and that apprently is a difficult matter. And then, to is the probability of his being locked open

PHILIPPINE REBELS ACTIVE Blocking the Entrance of the Har-

bor Against Ships. Mapila, Jan. 12.-There is no substantral change in the situation at Eorio, but he did not believe that it would be able to make a selection before next June.

THE FRAWLEY STOCK COMPANY

an increased activity of the Filipires is plainly seen. They are expecting war with America and are preparing for a conflict with all the baste they can Saturday they leaded some light re with

> Are of the Arizona's boots, manned by subdiers, was carried by the ebb tide to Quimaraes Island on Sunday, and while attempting to land there armed natives assembled on the beach and county I d the Americans to retire. The Fliphous refuse to have any dealings with the Americant. Vegetables and fruit are not obtimable there business is suspended and the warehouses are full of decaying sugar. At Manila the situation is critical, partification is possible, in spite of

emingly unyielding attitude of the Fili-It is reported that the rebel government at Malotos is willing that the Americana should establish a protectorate on the condition that they promise to give the Filipines absolute independence within a stated time. It is also said that the Fili-pines will demand official recognition. Efforts are being made to bring about another conference with the rebels. The educated Filipines are analogs to avaid

couble, and it is hoped that the milituat Filipines will recede before wiser coun to the meantime the tension is extreme

on both mide. CHINA IN NEED OF JETTIES.

Overflowing Waters Force Distress Upon a Million People. The floods of the Yellow River, China, cording to Consul Fowler, at Chefeo, we thrown 1,060,000 people in distress, and Li Hung Chang has been deputed to devise some method to repair the damage to the embankment. It is understood that he has sent abroad for experts. Consul jetties that would prevent a recurrence of

GERMANY NOT UNFRIENDLY. Her Merchants Sore Because of

American Tariff Operations. Consul General Cole at Dresden reports to the State Department regarding the attitude of Germany in the matter of American trade extension that the hostility felt toward Americans during the Spanish war, as expressed by the newspapers, is being replaced by a more friendly feeling. He says that just now the German is a little sore because a large American trade built up under the Wilson tariff has been hadly reduced by the Dingley tariff and the war

\$1.25 to Bultimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday,